Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

In the concluding chapter, foreign languages are not even mentioned though by inference they may belong to 'reading for vision.'

'*The Curriculum*,' no doubt, is a real contribution to general educational theory, see, e.g., pp. 5–7. Unfortunately, Part VI, with its special treatise on foreign languages, offers little of constructive value though it contains many stimulating suggestions. Once more we utter this time-honored warning: *videant professores ne quid detrimenti capiant usus atque ratio linguarum.*

CARL A. KRAUSE.

New York

LEYENDAS HISTORICAS MEXICANAS POR HERIBERTO FRIAS. Edited with Vocabulary, Notes and Exercises by JAMES BARDIN. The Macmillan Co., 1919.

The text of the present volume will be of interest to students of folk-lore and history and of value to all who find in legends a basis for the interpretation of racial and national character. In a narrower sense it should be of especial interest to those who wish to gain a better understanding of Mexican history, character and life.

The book has called for an extraordinary amount of annotation, and the work has been very thoroughly done. A very definite policy in regard to introduction, notes, and vocabulary was evidently formulated in advance, and has been consistently followed throughout.

The text is preceded by a general historical introduction of some six pages. Each selection is provided with its own special prefatory note. Matters of religion, customs, biography, etc. are handled in footnotes. Full information as to the pronunciation of Aztec terms, and explanations of difficulties in grammar, or of an occasional divergence from Spanish usage, are given in the elaborate set of "Grammatical Notes" covering some twenty-seven pages. Suitable exercises are given at the close of each selection. The vocabulary lists common idioms which do not demand special comment and appears to be complete. Irregular verb forms are not listed, as this book is not intended for beginners.

The grammatical notes form the most striking feature of the editorial work. Hardly a difficulty has been overlooked, and some of us would say that much has been unnecessarily included. Explanations are very full and really explain. Idioms are translated literally as well as put into real English. A pupil having a reasonable knowledge of grammatical forms should be able to work out a lesson from this book without having to thumb a grammar or carry an extra book home, an item of prime importance in these days of multiple and exacting student activities.

It may be here remarked that under the direct method as ordinarily followed, pupils frequently do not get a thorough

knowledge of forms and syntax. College professors and teachers of advanced classes in schools have constantly to struggle against this defect in the student's preliminary training. As a means of enabling the student to fill up the gaps in his knowledge of grammar, as quickly and comfortably as possible, these complete grammatical notes deserve the highest commendation.

Quite often a note is given in order to enable the student to follow the course of the story—to recall the thread of the argument. Such notes are seldom given in reading texts and are perhaps not generally necessary. Here they are called for by the at times disjointed rhapsodic style. Their inclusion shows an unusual degree of appreciation of a student's needs.

Ordinarily the reviewer prefers to widen the scope of the vocabulary so as to have only grammatical notes, and to place these at the foot of the page. The result of following such a plan with the present text would be to have on some pages about five lines of text and twenty-five of notes. There can be no question as to the wisdom of the plan followed by the editor.

The editor deserves our praise for giving us so interesting a specimen of Mexican literature. He tells all too little of the author, who—as even these brief selections show—is a literary artist of no mean ability. The book might well have been provided with a brief bibliography, for the benefit of those who like myself make no pretence of being experts in Mexican history, archaeology and religion.

It is a pleasure to pay tribute to the intelligent and conscientious care bestowed upon the preparation of this volume. So careful a piece of editorial work has seldom come to the attention of the reviewer.

JOEL HATHEWAY

ARGENTINA: LEGEND AND HISTORY. By GARIBALDI G. B. LAGUARDIA and CINCINATO G. B. LAGUARDIA. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co. 1920. LVIII+411 pp.

There is a certain virility and actuality about this book which offers a refreshing contrast to the many etiolated epicenes lately spawned on the trusting public by the so-called educational press.

Argentina, with its social, economic development, is a fascinating topic, but one hardly within the scope of this JOURNAL. Suffice it to say that that young and energetic country, mostly Spanish, with a large infusion of Italian blood, is developing on its own lines and is now and will be henceforth the most serious rival of the United States until Russia, if ever, gets on her own feet again. And—the more shame to us—it is a country about which the average North-American possesses the most abysmal ignorance.

This book, in the hands of mature students, say third year of high school, will do much to widen the mental horizon. One sees